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Zanjanifer, an otherwise apolitical George Washington University student, was photographed by SAVAK at his first and only demonstration in March 1976. In August of that year, his faculty adviser, Professor Philip D. Grub, an American, informed Zanjanifer on behalf of the Iranian Embassy that his scholarship was being canceled. Grub's role as embassy messenger was characterized by university officials as "unheard of." However, as Ayramehr professor of multinational management, Grub owed his chair to the shah's endowment and boasted of his Iranian-cabinet connections.

Anonymous phone calls followed cancellation of Zanjanifer's scholarship. The callers said: "If you want to be 'forgiven,' write in detail the names of your friends, any meetings you may have gone to, the people you saw there." Zanjanifer refused. The calls continued. "If you want your scholarship reinstated, you must work for SAVAK, you must infiltrate student groups at GWU and report on them." Again he refused. SAVAK tried to reach him three more times over the next two months. Zanjanifer refused.

That SAVAK is actively recruiting informants to compromise anti-regime dissidents in the United States is a fact. However, certain SAVAK documents obtained by Iranian students occupying the Iranian consulate in Geneva point to break-ins of dissidents' homes as another universally applied SAVAK technique.

One document, tagged "confidential," is a cable from SAVAK headquarters to Geneva ordering:

Clandestine entries to opposition homes should be preceded by an operations plan (such as complete information on the subject, location of his or her residence, time of his or her leaving home and returning, emergency avenues of exit in case of unpredictable incidents, etc.). Please instruct your officers that in any future case of clandestine entry of an opposition residence, the full plan must be forwarded to headquarters for approval.

It was signed by Parviz Sabeti, SAVAK's deputy director, and was accompanied by two pages of detailed instructions on copying keys using a substance called "Plastilin," molding new keys, and various tools for opening locks. This document concluded, "If you send us pictures of different locks and keys, or sample keys, more guidance will be given."

These documents also corroborate Ahmed's allegations about SAVAK's use of agents provocateurs against dis-

sident groups. A cable labeled "Top Secret," signed by Deputy Sabeti, declares: "You must intensify these differences [between dissident student groups] by all possible means with an aim to provoking some severe actions against each other." Another cable instructs all SAVAK bases to acquire information on "demonstrations of dissident Iranians, strikes, students' calls to imperial embassies and consulates, holding of meetings, publishing of publications, conventions and seminars, and activities of pro-government students." Reports were to be transmitted by diplomatic courier to Tehran.

Professor Richard Cottam, an Iranian specialist at the University of Pittsburgh and former foreign-service officer in Tehran, says of these documents, "Although they were gathered in Geneva, they bear markings which indicate their applicability to all SAVAK stations. Their authenticity is unquestionable."

The extent of SAVAK's surveillance and harassment operations in the United States is suggested by a set of events in upstate New York in late 1976. Alerted to the purchase by Iranians of farmland near Boonville, Iranian dissidents went to the farm to find what its owners called "the world's largest dairy barn" under construction. The purchasers of the farm, Mansur's Farms, Inc., included Houshang Namvar Tehrani, identified as a New Jersey pharmacist. Tehrani was also Mansur Rafizadeh's brother-in-law. Reza Baraheni, an Iranian dissident poet and novelist, is said to have told U.S. Senate investigators in April 1977 that he believed Tehrani was one of the SAVAK investigators who tortured him in an Iranian prison. Iranian dissidents asserted that SAVAK had purchased the Boonville farm for a "torture cen-

ter" in the United States. There was no corroboration at the time for these allegations.

Now, however, former SAVAKs and United States government sources have disclosed the story behind the Boonville-farm affair. These sources report that Tehrani bought the farm with SAVAK money provided by Rafizadeh. It was to have served as SAVAK's U.S.-Canadian operations center, housing computerized files on Iranians in America and Iranians and American opponents of the shah, as well as a communications center to connect SAVAK's bases with SAVAK headquarters in Tehran. Preliminary contact was made with Rockwell International to obtain electronic equipment critical to the facility (a Rockwell spokesman refused comment). When the farm's existence was reported in the press, Tehran vetoed the operation.

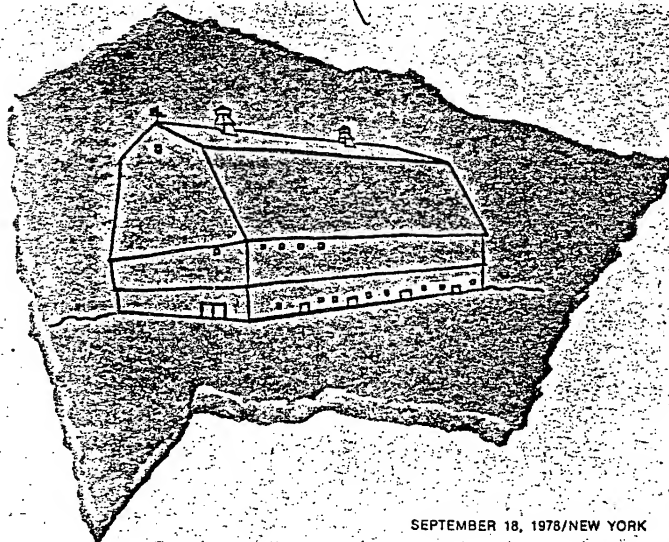
Entertaining Key Congressmen

"Christ, if you think Koreagate's bad, just hope they never start poking around in Tehran."

—House ethics committee staffer

For months rumors of sex and opium available to select VIP's at Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi's Massachusetts Avenue residence have bounced around the Washington cocktail circuit. These stories were attributed by many to Zahedi's reputation as an international swinger.

However, it has been learned that many of these parties were in fact organized by Manoutchehr Ardalan, officially the embassy's press-and-information counselor, who has been identified by numerous sources as a senior officer of SAVAK's Washington



"...Parties at Ambassador Zahedi's home were like 'something out of *The Arabian Nights*,' with opium, hashish, prostitutes..."

station. Other senior SAVAKs attended these parties where, witnesses report, members of Congress engaged in activities which could well be characterized as seriously compromising.

"It was like something out of *The Arabian Nights*," recalls a member of the embassy's staff, witness to one such party at the embassy residence in October 1977. "There would be caviar in crystal bowls on the tables around the room and wine and liquor. After an hour or so of socializing, Zahedi would call to his bodyguard, who would bring out an opium pipe and hashish. Everyone would sit on pillows in a circle and pass the pipes around. After a while, Zahedi would tell one of the women there—they were mainly prostitutes—Ardalan procured them but some of them were female embassy employees—to dance. She would strip in the center of the room while the Iranians and their guests watched and shouted obscenities. When she had finished, the men would fall on the women and f—k with them for the rest of the night. Zahedi is a man with-

out culture, without humanity."

Among the SAVAKs who attended these orgies were Mansur Rafizadeh, Manoutchehr Ardalan, Nasser Ghousheigui, and Gholam Kazemian. A witness places an eastern senator and a midwestern congressman as other participants.

"At one of the parties I attended, I saw Congressman X. He was the guest of honor and sat next to Zahedi," this source reports. "He didn't smoke the opium, but he shared some hashish with Zahedi's bodyguard. Zahedi paraded the women in front of the congressman and gave him the first choice. He chose one of the Iranian woman. I watched them have sex."

"At another party I saw Senator Y smoke opium with Zahedi. Later in the evening I saw him making love with two of the prostitutes." The congressman and the senator, for their part, have both denied the allegations.

Other sources, independently approached, have confirmed this account. A bizarre set of events occurred while this article was being checked.

Two hours after this reporter spoke to Congressman X, one of the sources—an embassy officer—called the magazine, said that the embassy was aware of the story and that a senior SAVAK officer had called an 8:30 meeting the following morning at the embassy to deal with the situation. The source begged this reporter never to contact him again and hung up. Other sources around SAVAK have independently confirmed that SAVAK informants were being asked if they had been contacted by this reporter. A call to the senior SAVAK at 8:30 the next morning revealed that he was in a meeting and could not be disturbed.

One week later, Manoutchehr Ardalan—the SAVAK who is said to have procured prostitutes for Congressman X and Senator Y—was suddenly appointed consul general in San Francisco after five years at the Washington embassy. A source close to Ardalan's wife reports her saying, "This has happened so fast we've had no time to pack." Ten days later they were gone. It is not possible to determine whether the sudden transfer is directly connected to this magazine's investigation, but such haste is not usual.

The danger posed by alleged participation of members of Congress in these Iranian Embassy sex-and-drug parties is political rather than moral. At the very least their activities open them to compromise by SAVAK. The use of sexual favors, entrapment, and blackmail have been long favored by intelligence services as means of recruiting agents, especially agents of influence.

Both the senator and the congressman have been firm proponents of Iranian-supported legislation; as their voting records on the floor and in committee show. It is reasonable to question whether a relationship can be inferred from their participation in these parties and their voting records on matters dear to SAVAK and the shah.

However, evidence of grayer SAVAK tampering with the American political process has been obtained—evidence which points to the buying of the support of a president of the United States by the shah and his secret police.

In early 1974, a SAVAK operation transported \$1 million from the shah's private Swiss bank account to the Committee to Re-elect the President—Nixon—via a Mexico City bank. A telegram from Geneva banking sources confirms that this transfer from Geneva to Mexico City occurred.



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